BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.

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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

THE NEWS.

FROM ATLANTA.—It will be seen from the official despatch of Gen. Hood, below, that Atlanta has been evacuated.

Previous to evacuating Gen. Hood blew up his surplus ordnance and burnt his commissary stores, all the machinery of the factories having been previously removed to Augusta. His whole army is now concentrated at Lovejoy's Station on the Macon and Western Railroad, 29 miles from Atlanta, in line of battle, confronting Sherman's advance.

The Federals entered Atlanta in column by the Peach-tree road on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, left a garrison and post command in possession of the city and passed through to join the main army. They are very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested.

The following is General Hood's official dispatch:

"On the evening of the 30th, the enemy made a lodgement across Flat river, near Jonesboro'. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st, with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary for us to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st. Our loss on the evening of the 31st small; on the evening of the 1st Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by superior force by the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe."

The result of the action on Thursday was that Hardee was overpowered with overwhelming numbers and fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the railroad in possession of the enemy. It is now ascertained that 6 corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the railroad. Only Hardee's and Lee's corps confronted them. The losses on both sides were large.

Our losses in the engagement on Wednesday, (the day previous to the evacuation) is represented as not exceeding 600.

THE SITUATION.—The following, which we clip from the Raleigh *Progress*, is interesting at this time:

Augusta is on the Savannah River, which stream forms the dividing line between South Carolina and Georgia. From Augusta to Atlanta the distance is 171 miles; from Atlanta to Macon 103; Atlanta to West Point 87; West Point to Montgomery 88; Savannah to Macon 190; Macon to Columbus 100; Macon to Andersonville 60. By a reference to these distances it will be seen that Hood's army is 29 miles South of Atlanta, on the Macon road, 74 from Macon and 134 from Andersonville, where the Yankee prisoners are confined, which will serve to dispel the idea that the prisoners are in danger.

FROM CHARLESTON.—On the night of the 1st instant the enemy, the second time, attempted to blow up Fort Sumpter with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 30 yards from the fort.

The Mercury of the 3d says:

Since our last report seventy eight shots have been fired at Fort Sumpter and forty shots at the city.

All quiet at Mobile.

The Yankees have landed in some force at Cedar Point, on the most southerly point of the west coast of the Bay, and half a mile from Fort Powell. This looks like a trial of our strength on our land front.

FROM PETERSBURG.—About 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th, the enemy opened the most furious cannonade on the city to which it had as yet been exposed; It lasted about two hours.

It is reported that the enemy are massing heavily, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, on our extreme right, near the Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the Southside Railroad, or for another grand raid.

Although the enemy was defeated at Ream's Station 10 miles South of Petersburg, he still holds his position on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, at the Yellow House, two or three miles from Petersburg.

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—The impression still prevails that Gen Early whipped the enemy on Saturday last near Shepherdstown, though it is not officially confirmed.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 2d says:

A letter from an officer in Gen. Earley's army to the editors of this paper, dated Monday last, reports a heavy skirmish on Saturday, in which the enemy lost considerably. No general engagement has yet occurred. The enemy learning that Early was retreating, pursued him, but were ambushed and driven back to Harper's Ferry with a loss estimated at 600—Forty or fifty of their dead were left in our hands and over a hundred prisoners, the most of them wounded.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—We have cheering tidings of the spirit with which Mississippi is answering to the call of her patriotic Governor. Her men are rushing to arms at the various rendezvous appointed for their assemblage. Numbers have already gone forward to reinforce Gen Forrest, and several thousand cavalry and infantry are on different points of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, ready to move wherever they are needed.

By despatches received yesterday, the enemy under A. J. Smith were moving north towards the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

AFTER THE DESERTERS.—ONE OF THE HOME GUARD CAPTURED.—On Wednesday night, 31st ult., a squad of the Home Guard fired into a party of five deserters in the neighborhood of Mt. Tabor M. H. in this county, scattering them in the brushwood and capturing a lot of clothing, some $25 in money, with some important papers, showthem to have started from Randolph County.—A waggish friend, who was in the skirmish, remarked that there was considerable danger, especially "to a man up a tree."

This same party had previously surrounded one of the Guard, who was returning to Winston, and after considerable parley, released him, believing him to be a fellow-deserter.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.—It will be seen from the sketch of proceedings of the Chicago Convention, that Gen. McClellan a war democrat, has been nominated for President of the United States, and George H. Pendleton, said to be a peace democrat, for Vice President. We entertain but little hopes of better times, even should this ticket succeed, (of which we have no idea) as the platform offers peace upon the basis of the Constitution and the Union, which the Confederate government will not accept. However, *politics*, which has ruined the country, may also endeavor to *restore* it, and there is no telling what the election of a *Democratic* President might bring forth—Lincoln's policy is known, and we do not think a change can damage us much, so far as a cessation of hostilities is concerned. When this war is over, should we have any grievances, we can redress them at the *ballot box*.

☞ From Mr. Vogler's Report to September Court, we gather the following items, in connection with the tabular statement published below:

The whole cash payments during the year, amount to about $192,359.

The Salt account has a credit, including salt in store and due, of about $14,541.

The Corn account has also fully paid its way. The Report says: The total liabilities of the county to the close of accounts on Sept. 1, 1864, was $60,697 64, and the assetts $41,089 16, leaving a debt of $19,602 48, not including the flour, wheat, corn, and rye on hand, which will be given away; if this grain would be sold, the proceeds would pay every dollar the county owes (dollar for dollar) and leave a surplus, besides the amount of about $23,000 still due from taxes collected by the Sheriff.

For the Press.

Mr Editor:—On Monday, the 5th instant, as has been his regular custom at every September term of our County Court, E. A. Vogler, Esq., made a report of his transactions as President of the County Board of Sustenance, County Commissioner, Corn and Salt Agent, &c., &c.

Below is appended a tabular statement compiled from his report showing what this county has done for the relief of the families of our soldiers; we believe that there is no county in the State that has, in proportion to her means, done more in this way than Forsyth County.

His report exhibited the different accounts to be in a very satisfactory condition. The Committee of Finance of the County, before whom Mr. Vogler had laid his books and accounts for examination, made a report that they had found everything right and satisfactory and paid a high compliment to Mr. Vogler as to the manner in which he had discharged the various trusts committed to him. The Court likewise tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks.

In his report, after reviewing the condition of the various accounts and the expenditures of the past year, he made several recommendations and suggestions, all of which were acceded to and confirmed by the Court. It will no doubt be very gratifying to our citizens to know that notwithstanding the heavy expenditures incurred, our affairs have been so managed that our county, up to the present time, is in a condition to meet all its liabilities—that by prudent management of our finances and by liberal taxation we have been able to meet all requirements, our people preferring to pay the taxes to loading upon themselves heavy debts to bear upon them hereafter.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Sept. 7th, 1864.

DESERTERS.

MOORE COUNTY.—The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 3rd inst., says:

We learn that our forces have succeeded in capturing the notorious Jones, who broke Greensborough jail and have him now secure and fast—A number of the deserters are surrendering themselves to the troops, and it is expected that many more will do so during this and next week.

We are informed, says the same paper, that a number of deserters have been captured in Montgomery county during last week. The proclamation of the Governor offering a pardon to those who will return, is having a beneficial effect already. It is said that nearly fifty have surrendered themselves at Troy, and they are coming in daily.

The Raleigh Progress says:—We learn that large numbers of deserters are coming in and reporting to the authorities in different parts of the State, and we trust that the means now being employed to return them to duty will prove effective, and that it will not be long before the last of them are returned to duty. Such as refuse the pardon now offered cannot expect it hereafter.—We appeal to the friends and relatives of all such as have been guilty of the crime of desertion, to do everything in their power to return them to duty at once. Delay will be fatal to these unfortunate men.

We hope these misguided men who are yet lurking in this county, will come forward and report at Winston before the days of grace expire.

ORGANIZATION OF DETAILED MEN.—On Saturday last, the detailed men of this county were organized into a military company, to be called out in case of emergency in this and adjacent counties.

The following officers were elected:

Shadrack Morris, Captain; L P. Matthews, 1st Lieut; M. C. Charles, 2d Lieut.; John Beckerdite, 3d Lieut.

☞ Inquiry has been made, since the fights around Petersburg, in regard to the fate of the 21st Regiment. That regiment is not at Petersburg, but with Gen. Early, in the valley, we believe.

ANOTHER BARN BURNT.—We learn that, on Saturday night last, the barn of Jasper Raper, Esq., was burnt, it being the work of an incendiary.

GEN MORGAN KILLED.—A special dispatch from Bristol, says our cavalry, under Morgan, was surprised at Greenville, Morgan killed and all his staff captured, except Major Bassett.

☞ WE learn from a correspondent, that Major Whitford made a circuit around Newbern with a detachment of forty men of the 67th Regiment, and has returned safe in camp. On approaching the Railroad 11 miles below Newbern, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult; he tore up the Railroad and waited for the approach of the train from Morehead city, which was to arrive at that point at half past 9 o'clock. He had only been there a few moments when four negroes came down the road on a hand car, to see if the road was all right. The hand car was captured, with the negroes. This was in sight of a camp of Yankee cavalry and one company of Yankee infantry at Croatan Station. The road was torn up one mile below. The alarm was given and the Yankees advanced down in such force that Major W. had to retire. He made his way out through swamps and creeks. The Yankees were sure they would capture the whole party, but they have all arrived safe in our lines again. The road was torn up in two places. The cars came up at their usual hour in fast speed and did not watch well below, where the alarm was given—they run off, crashed up the cars and killed several soldiers on board. The route going and coming was a rough one, and circulated all around the Yankee army at Newbern. The Yankee General sent out eight hundred men to capture Major W and his party, but he retired in time. The tramp around was 215 miles, and was made in six days.—*Confederate.*

TABULAR STATEMENT

of the provisions furnished to the Soldier's families of Forsyth County, N. C., by E. A. VOGLER, County Commissioner, from September 1st, 1863 to September 1st, 1864.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Sold'rs wives & children rec. supplies.	Pounds of Flour.	Pounds of Meal.	Pounds of Bacon.	Pounds of Beef.	Pounds of Salt.	Cash paid for provisions furnish'd by citizens.	Cash received for Provisions
Old Field Creek,	150	14779	2201	334	2035	908	$ 79 50	$ 396 87
Winston,	143	8433	4002	331	913	672		50 00
Buffalo,	87	8573	4444	211¼	1110	1104	99 00	243 69
Waughtown,	89	12850	903	272	1276	633	56 50	181 00
Old Richmond,	92	12744	4526	425	1438	1272	30 50	
Kernersville, Bunker Hill,	160	10461	2070	295	447	721	1029 00	588 93
South Fork,	75	6530	3068	282	1216	957	36 50	827 58
Pfafftown,	105	14756	4157	248	1588	1079	56 00	198 36
Belew's Creek,	86	10820	7516	379	1255	1080	109 00	1164 11
Mill Creek,	120	9337	8102	311	1065	1128	14 00	101 32
Abbott's Creek,	84	7996	549	208¼	904	530	28 00	120 50
Little Creek,	85	7500	3620	206¼	1125	820	165 20	37 00
Salem,	58	3804	2075	174¼	722	300	14 00	4 00
Yadkin,	115	10425	1150	297	905	1283	74 00	95 37
Old Town,	78	6811	2468	275	999	1053	42 00	
Middle Fork,	41	5724	785	138	762	283	100 50	270 13
	1568	151343 equal to 772bar. 31 lbs	51636	4388	17760	13728	$1,933 70	$3778 31

Estimated Cost of the above Gratuitous Distributions.

Flour,	$38,607 75
Meal,	10,327 20
Bacon,	11,810 50
Beef,	8,880 00
Salt,	4,938 60
Cash,	1,933 70
Less cash received where provisions were paid in part,	$76,497 75 3,778 31
Total balance of	$72,719 44

Distributed to the Poor of the County on Warden's Orders.

Flour,	3761 lbs.
Meal,	13375 "
Beef,	44 "
Salt,	81 "
Rye,	2 bushels.

The cost of which was $4,203 31

Sold to the citizens of the County, into over 500 Families, at prices to cover cost and expenses, $43,606 20 worth of Corn and $38,961 56 worth of Salt.

As President of the Board of Sustenance, County Commissioner, Corn and Salt Agent, &c., his Cash payments for the Year amount to $192,359 17.

The year from Sept. 1862, to Sept. 1863, the Distributions amounted to
63061 pounds of Flour—equal to 821 Barrels,
31246 pounds of Meal,
25499 pounds of Bacon,
$1334 02 worth of Salt,
$821 81 worth of Cash,
showing a large increase during the past year.

Extracted from E. A. Vogler's Report to September Court, Forsyth County, N. C.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM GEN LEE.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen Lee to Gov. Vance., complimenting the North Carolina Troops for their glorious victory achieved at Ream's Station. This tribute from the great Hero of this revolution is the highest honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every soldier treasure it up as a memento of inestimable value:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
August, 29th 1864.

His Excellency, Z B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Ream's Station on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through a thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commander and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

APPOINTED.—Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsboro', has received the apointment of Confederate States Marshal for the State of North Carolina.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—EXCITING PROCEEDINGS—McCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT AND PENDLETON FOR VICE PRESIDENT—THE PLATFORM, &c

We received last night Northern papers of the 31st and 1st instants. We get from them the following summary, says the Examiner:

The Chicago Convention—Exciting Proceedings—A Knock Down—The Platform Adopted by the Convention.

The Northern papers have little else than the proceedings of the Chicago Convention. For the time it overshadows every thing else in interest. The Convention was permanently organized on the second day by the election of Governor Seymour of New York, as President. Governor Seymour addressed the Convention in a speech severely criticising the Lincoln administration, and declaring that the triumph of the Democratic party in the ensuing election will put down despotism and bring liberty to the land. The tenor of his remarks was conciliatory, but his whole speech was based upon the contingency of the restoration of the Union. On the conclusion of Gov. Seymour's remarks, Mr. Guthrie, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which were adopted with but few dissenting votes:

The Platform.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and insist on maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the framework of Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired. Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and to be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of Government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The Convention Proceeds to the Nomination of A Candidate—Exciting Times—A Knock Down.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate; whereupon

Mr. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated General George B. McClellan.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Gov. Powell, of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gentleman, but firmly believed the crisis demanded the candidate of the party should come from a non slaveholding State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleague from the gallant State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stewart, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated Thomas H. Seymour.

Mr. Wickliffe, in behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated Franklin Pierce.

Mr. B. G. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows:

One man named here to day is a tyrant—[cheers and hisses]—he who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down; that man is George B McClellan. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hand of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] He stood here to indicate him.—[A delegate—"I'll call him tor order."]

The President said he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech; certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the convention.

Mr. Harris read McClellan's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler he can make and substantiate against McClellan. [Hisses, cheers and cries of "Vote for Jeff. Davis!"]

The President wished the convention would come to order; there is no attack made here, he said, but what can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them—The interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from gentlemen who are ready and able to make a full explanation.

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was an assassin of State rights, a usurper of liberties, and, if nominated, he would be beaten, everywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added, he could not go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided the point of order well taken, and, amid the wildest confusion, Mr. Harris retired from the stand. When Harris, of Maryland, was making towards his seat, after being declared out of order because of his remark that, if McClellan was nominated, he would not support him, a person, not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him: "You ought to be turned out of the convention, you d—d traitor!" whereupon Harris turned round and knocked him out of his chair. This incident contributed much to the general confusion which prevailed for several minutes.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Franklin Pierce.

Mr. McNeil, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and, as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour. [Prolonged cheers.]

The President said the motion was out of order.

Motions to adjourn were made, but declared out of order.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said Lincoln had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even farther than Lincoln in perpetrating similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people.—McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and helped to enforce an odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln; the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties—Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard bearer of the Democracy?—With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, and as between Lincoln and Fremont, and any man calling himself even half Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the convention not to nominate McClellan.

Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him and would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it; but, in God's name, do not add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, followed in answer to Harris, and quoted from McClellan's letters to Burnside, to Halleck and to Buell, when these gentlemen were under him, to show he invariably admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and that he invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any infringement upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause.]

The Third Day's Proceedings—The Candidates Nominated.

The convention re-assembled at ten o'clock. The Wigwam was densely packed and the crowd outside greater than ever.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called:

	McCLELLAN.	SEYMOUR.
Maine,	5	0
New Hampshire,	7	0
Vermont,	5	0
Massachusetts,	12	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	6	0
New York,	33	0
New Jersey,	7	0
Pennsylvania,	26	0
Delaware,	0	3
Kentucky,	0	7
Ohio,	15	6
Indiana,	9½	3½
Illinois,	16	0
Michigan,	8	0
Missouri,	7	4
Minnesota,	4	3
Wisconsin,	8	0
Kansas,	3	0
California,	5	0
Oregon,	3	0
	202½	28½

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination. He would pledge his life that when General McClellan was placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted a portrait of Gen. McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 20,000 citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Chicago nominee.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKeon.

Gov. Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of General McClellan, when inaugurated next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously.

The convention then voted for Vice President. The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65½; George H Pendleton, 54½; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W. Case, 26; August Dodge 9; J. D. Caton, 16; Governor Powell; 32½; John J. Phelps, 8; Blank, 1.—On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously adopted.

The Candidate for Vice President Makes a Speech—The Convention Adjourns.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. * * * * With the hearts of millions of freemen with them, the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

An executive committee of one person from each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

What the Official Organ at Washington thinks of the Nominations.

The Republicans of the North were very much out of humor with the nomination. Lincoln's official organ at Washington, the Chronicle, says of the nomination of McClellan:

The nomination of Gen. McClellan will be most acceptable in the South among the enemies of the Republic. It will be perceived that it is hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallandigham, Belmont, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, and all the opposing elements of peace and war in the so called Democratic Association. Always a negative man, he will be now more a negative man than ever. In the South his nomination will be accepted as a declaration on the part of the Democratic party in favor of the separation of the Union. There is no escaping this issue; for all who are the known champions of McClellan are the known champions of disunion. Jeff. Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partisans will hail the action of the Chicago convention with a supreme satisfaction. And they are right in this, for whatever McClellan himself may desire, the peace leaders at home and the traitors at the South will decide adversely. * * However McClellan himself may feel, he is undoubtedly the apostle of a degrading peace. He runs upon this issue alone, and his peace is a peace of repudiation and disunion. * * * And we have a sublime confidence that the American people will stand by, support, sustain and adhere to, and carry over all obstacles, and against all appliances, Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair.

Of Pendleton (the candidate for Vice President) the Chronicle says:

Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough Southern in his political sympathies. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is what is known as a Copperhead of the yellowest hue, and has been the yokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion. If anything will reconcile such men as Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton.

The People's Press.

THE FIGHT ON THE WELDON ROAD.

The following letter to the Dispatch gives the best account of the late fight of Thursday that has reached us:

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 26, 1864

The heavy firing which was heard down the line of the Weldon railroad yesterday evening is at length explained, and very satisfactorily to the Confederate arms By direction of the Commanding General, Lieut Gen. A. P. Hill started from camp, near this place, on Wednesday evening, upon a grand flank movement, according to the opinions of the unofficial wiseacres in and out of camp. This, however, was true only partially. Gen. Hill had no purpose to attack the enemy who are holding the road in our front just out of town. His object was to engage the force of the enemy which it was well ascertained were engaged in tearing up the track of the Weldon railroad between the point of their occupation just below the city and Ream's station, which is some 10 or 12 miles below the city. The forces engaged in this expedition began their move about three o'clock P. M., going by the way of the Boydton plankroad some three and a half miles; then deflecting to the left at Harman's house, they passed on to Armstrong's mills, eight miles below the city, where they encamped for the night. Early next morning the troops were again in motion, and advanced as far as Monk's Neck bridge, three miles from Ream's station, and parallel to it. Here the column halted until one o'clock, awaiting the result of the cavalry reconnoisance which Gen. Hampton was then making in order to determine the strength and position of the enemy.

About 11 o'clock, the cavalry under General Hampton engaged the enemy's cavalry and infantry about four miles below Ream's station, and steadily pressed them back, on a road parallel with the railroad, to Malone's station.—As soon as Gen. Hill learned that our cavalry had pressed the enemy back to Malone's station, he ordered Gen. Hampton to connect his cavalry with the left of our infantry and to prepare for an assault of the enemy's works on the western side of the railroad, in front of Ream's station. About two o'clock all arrangements being completed, Gen. Hill ordered the line forward, and the command was promptly obeyed. The line thus formed, and in motion, was preceded by two squadrons of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Marshal, of Fauquier. This little body drove the enemy's pickets back, in gallant style, into their rifle pits, in sight of the enemy's main line of battle. In this affair Col. Marshal was slightly wounded. Having arrived in front of the enemy's line of works, Gen. Hill determined to assault them at once, and, accordingly, ordered Maj. Gen. Wilcox to take two brigades and assault the enemy's works. Scales's (N. C.) and Anderson's (Ga.) brigades were selected for the work in hand. The dispositions being made, the order to advance was given, and the troops moved forward in good style, driving in with ease, and with great enthusiasm, the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters.—At the moment they began their advance the enemy opened with artillery and musketry most rapidly. The result, briefly told, was that our column was repulsed.

Gen. Hill was determined, however, not to give up the struggle without another effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, Gen. Heth was ordered forward with Cooke's and McCrae's North Carolina brigades (the latter Pettigrew's old brigade), (Wilcox's division) commanded by Conner, of South Carolina, was ordered to unite in the charge. McGowan's brigade was on the extreme right engaging the enemy's pickets and sharpshooters. The second charge was made somewhat to the right of the point where the first was engaged, but still very near it—The second assaulting column was formed—Lane on the left, Cook in the centre and McCrae on the right. Again, about 5 p. m., everything being arranged, and our officers having gone repeatedly up and down the lines and encouraged the men, telling them what they had to do and what obstacles they would meet, the order was given, and the men bounded forward with a yell that made the welkin fairly ring again, and plainly told, in advance, of a determination to achieve success which could scarcely fail of grand results. And now the enemy, having massed their artillery, pour forth a deadly, raking fire of shot, shell, grape, shrapnel and canister; but our brave men heed it not and press onward, determined to win a victory or fall in the effort. The abattis and undergrowth in front of the enemy's works had to be parted and avenues for entrance made in the face of a deadly musketry as well as artillery fire, but our braves, heedless of all danger, and resolved on those works, push aside the brush and destroy the abattis and reach the works in small squads and not in line. Here a vigorous hand to hand fight ensued over the works with pistols, bayonets and the butt ends of the muskets, until a sufficiency of our force had gotten up to form the line of battle anew; then, springing over the enemy's works, they swept rapidly down them, capturing and driving before them all of the enemy's force engaged in the fight to a point some distance southeast of Reams' Station; and, in order to encourage their hasty retreat and to increase their speed, whilst so laudably engaged, our infantry boys manned the artillery which we captured and poured into the retreating foe a raking fire.—And here, at Reams' Station, just as daylight was fast passing away, the fight ended with the following results: The enemy driven from a mile and a half, at least, of their lines, and their breastworks (constructed doubtless for permanent occupation) wrested from them, with a loss of, at this writing, nineteen hundred prisoners, representing all four divisions of Hancock's crack corps, including quite a sprinkling of heavy artillerists Among their prisoners 75 commissioned officers, not the least of which is Lt. Col. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General to Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, nine splendid pieces of artillery, five of them being elegant brass Napoleon's and the other four fine three inch rifle guns; eight stand of colors, upwards of a thousand small arms and some twenty horses. Many of the artillery horses were killed or disabled by our sharp shooters. By the way, to do justice even to an enemy, let me say that I have it from all accounts that their artillerists acted with great gallantry, and fought hand to hand, using muskets.

But if the artillery of the enemy did well ours did better; and I have it from high official testimony that the conduct of Pegram and his men was almost beyond praise. Taking position with two of his batteries (Brander's and ——'s,) to the right of the assaulting column, and within 400 yards of the enemy's works, he fought them with one second fuses (and with great accuracy,) which is the shortest distance that artillery has been made available for assault during this war. A distinguished officer of the army, in mentioning the services of this artillery, said to me, "But, sir, for the invaluable assistance of Pegram, who had an enfilade fire upon the enemy, much greater difficulties would have been encountered."

Our losses will foot up between 6 and 700, killed and wounded. Among the wounded, I hear mentioned the names of Col. Lane, of the 20th N. C, severely, and Col. Little, of the 11th Ga., severely. Capt. Clark, A. A. G to the late Gen. Saunders, was also slightly wounded. Some 50 odd of the enemy's wounded, in charge of an assistant surgeon, fell into our hands, and have been brought here. Some of the enemy's prisoners reported seeing the dead body of a general officer, but his name I could not learn.

Just as the fight was concluded, it was reported that the enemy were attempting to turn both flanks. Mahone's Virginia brigade was quickly thrown on our right, and Saunders's Alabama brigade (now under Col. Ring) was rapidly disposed on our left; but the enemy showed no purposes to flank, and only annoyed us with a few shell. It was next reported that the cavalry were in our rear. Gen. Hill hastily getting together his personal staff couriers and all mounted and dismounted men in reach, accompanied by Brander's battery pushed to the spot indicated. A few Yankee cavalry were demonstrating, as if intending a rear attack, but a few shells from Brander's guns quickly put them to flight.

I regret that I am unable to speak more intelligibly as to the precise parts borne by the cavalry in the fight, but it will suffice to say that they did their duty well, capturing near 600 prisoners and materially assisting the infantry in the substantial work of the day

The Weldon railroad is now certainly destroyed for a distance of over ten miles, and the rails and sills have been carried off—perhaps to rebuild the City Point road.

The enemy are still believed to be in the vicinity of the fighting ground in position, and they still hold the road two miles below the city. Altogether, we have captured about 10,000 prisoners from Grant during his effort to take and hold this road. X.

SATURDAY, August 27.

There has been no renewal of the fight since Thursday, and no likelihood of any immediate engagement in that locality. X.

INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH.

The Washington Chronicle says that Stanton had telegraphed Dix that Hancock was assaulted several times on the South of Reams' Station, on Thursday, but had repulsed the enemy in every attack. At half past five, p. m., a combined attack was made on his left and centre, which, after one of most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the withdral of the enemy from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Hancock, in his report, says—"we withdrew at dark, for reasons stated." He says his Chief of Artillery lost 250 horses, and the rebels hold some of our ground.

With the skirmish line, our loss will probably reach 12 or 1500, though this is surmise.

This is acknowledged to have been the most desperate fight of the war, resembling that of Spottsylvania in the charges, though the number engaged was less.

Meade telegraphs that a safe guard has come in who reports the field strown with rebel dead and says this shows how severely they were punished. He says the safe guard talked with rebel officers who say their loss was greater than ever before during the war.

Grant says the enemy cannot stand the losses on the Weldon Railroad. Stanton estimates the rebel loss in the last two weeks at 10,000, and the federal loss as heavy.

FROM GEN. EARLY.

The fullest information which we have from the valley is from yankee sources. The Baltimore American of the 23rd gives us the following particulars of the engagement on Sunday last, near Charlestown. The account is rather favorable to Early than otherwise, and we have no doubt Sheridan was considerably worsted:

"From the Upper Potomac we have accounts from our correspondent of an engagement on Sunday between General Sheridan and the rebel army under General Early.

"The fighting commenced at Summit Point, two miles beyond Charlestown, at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, and continued at intervals throughout the day. The enemy made a heavy attack on our extreme advance, which was ultimately compelled to fall back, and simultaneously engaged the extreme right. The fighting on the left was very sharp, and the losses on both sides heavy. On the right the enemy was driven for more than a mile and the day closed with our lines unchanged, which we continued to hold up till ten o'clock at night, when Gen. Sheridan fell back to Hamilton, and at noon yesterday our right rested upon the Potomac, and our left on the Shenandoah, about three miles beyond Harper's Ferry. There was some skirmishing at the extreme front up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when it entirely ceased, and the main body of the enemy was found to be moving towards the Potomac by way of Martinsburg. Our cavalry were skirmishing in the direction of Martinsburg yesterday, and a scout from Gen. Averill reported the enemy making demonstrations on the Potomac fords at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, but up to noon they had not effected a crossing. Military movements in the Shenandoah valley are generally a puzzle, and never more so than just now. It looks, however, as if Gen. Sheridan was purposely leaving the road open and inviting the enemy to come as far as they please, with the hope of fighting them where a victory will have more probability of being decisive than at any point up the Shenandoah valley."

The following is the latest published in the Herald of the 29th:

GEN. TORBERT'S RECONNOISSANCE AND FIGHT.

Harper's Ferry, Aug. 25, 1864

A reconnoissance was made this morning by a large force of cavalry, under command of General Torbert, which resulted in obtaining very important information with respect to the enemy's movements.

From the information received it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning at daylight, and marched in the direction of Leetown. Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearny's Hill, and after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners.

The Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officer for officer, and man for man, with the Federal authorities—the excess on either side to remain prisoners The Yankee Government have not accepted the offer.

HEAVY INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED.

A dispatch dated Washington, August 12th, says:

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from Gov. Evans, of Colorado, dated Denver, August 10th, stating that he is satisfied that nearly all the Indian tribes of the Plains are combined in the war against the whites, and that it will be the largest Indian war this country ever had, extending from Texas to the British lines, involving nearly all the wild tribes of the Plains, and urging that all the influence of the department should be used in favor of speedy reinforements of the troops, and asking that authority be given him to raise a regiment of mounted men for 100 days, and saying that the militia laws for the territory are inoperative, and unless authority is given the whites will be destroyed.

TERRIBLE RIOTS IN IRELAND.

On the morning of the 12th of August a fearful riot took place in Belfast, Ireland, when brickbats, bludgeons, stones and even guns were used by the belligerents. Several houses were wrecked, a nunnery destroyed, and great numbers of persons were seriously wounded by the missiles used. To preserve the peace of the town it was understood the authorities had determined to call out the military.

At Londonderry, Ireland, on the 12th of August, there was the usual celebration of the seige of that place. There was some fighting in the evening, and one or two persons were reported seriously injured.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND SUBSIDED.

The Cork (Ireland) Reporter, of the 12th of August, says the vast tide of emigration which has for so long a period flowed ceaselessly from our shore has at length almost subsided. The fine steam vessels, in which the last place was usually filled, now depart all but empty. The large crowds who daily clamoured for passages have disappeared. So great has been the decrease of numbers that the emigration agents have reduced their charges considerably in the hope of resuscitating their trade. A plentiful harvest at home and the absence of inducement to the other side of the Atlantic appear to have acted powerfully and quickly in changing the destiny of many of our impulsive countrymen.

THE PEACE MEETING AT SYRACUSE.—The peace meeting at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th, was a very large affair. Two resolutions adopted call for peace, and present, in strong colors, the outrages of Lincoln upon the liberties of the people of the United States. The following resolution contains the action of the body:

Resolved, That, speaking for the many thousands here assembled, gathered together from every county of the State of New York, we believe that it is the duty of the coming convention, to meet at Chicago on the 29th of August, to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party, if it shall recover power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention, in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity; and that to this end an immediate armistice shall be declared, of sufficient duration to give the States and the people ample time and opportunity to deliberate upon, and finally conclude, a form of Union

Vallandigham, Fernando Wood and others made strong speeches for peace.

THE $500,000,000 BONDS.—The Secretary of the treasury gives notice "that sales of the above Bonds at the present Treasury price of $135 and accrued interest will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next, or when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before that time. The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price; and due notice will be given of their resumption and of the price fixed upon the Bonds.—The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people. The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the Bonds of the Government tax payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest."

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.—As it seems not to be generally known that the burning of Chambersburg was done by authority, as an act of retaliation, we deem it proper to publish the following copy of the order under which Brigadier General McCausland laid the town in ashes:

"HEAD'QRS ADVANCE FORCES, C. S. A.,
"July 29, 1864.

To the Municipal Authorities of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:—The houses of Andrew Hunter, Esq., Alexander R. Boteler, Esq., and Edmund J. Lee, Esq, citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, having been burned by order of the officer commanding the Federal forces in the department called the Department of West Virginia,' I have directed that your town pay for the said houses, to be handed over to the owners, the sum of $100,000, in gold, or its equivalent; or if that cannot be produced, $500,000 in current Northern funds. In default of the payment of this money, your town is directed to be laid in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of said houses, and other houses of citizens of Virginia by Federal authority.

J. A EARLY, Lieut. Gen. C. S. A.

Gen. Hood has ordered any man detected exchanging tobacco, papers, or anything else, with the enemy's pickets to be immediately executed.

Gen. Hood has ordered every man absent from his army to return immediately, and promises to use his influence to procure forgiveness for those absent without leave who return voluntarily.

METEORS.

The annual time for the appearance of meteors is again approaching, and during the next month more or less exhibitions of these remarkable bodies may be expected. It is somewhat remarkable that the fact of this regular period of meteoric phenomena was not noticed until a modern date.—There can no longer be any doubt that, for some reason or other, in the month of August, especially the early portion of it, there is a regular recuring exhibition of meteors in the sky; and during the past few years astronomers and others interested in celestial wonders have watched, examined, and noted the appearances, so that the mass of evidence collected has become highly important and useful in testing the value of the different theories which have been suggested for the explanation of the mystery—for a mystery they are, although so much study have been given to them.

The theories remain prominent, and but two, which are at present held by the learned men. The first, which attributes to the meteor a lunar origin, is abandoned by most of its former adherents. This theory is in substance this—that volcanoes in the moon throw out stones with such force as to send them beyond the sphere of attraction of the moon, and into the sphere of attraction of the earth, so that instead of falling back to the surface of the orb from which they came, they descended to the earth, are ignited by the rapid passage which they make through our atmosphere, and vanish in the combustion, or reach the ground occasionally in fragments.—This idea is not so violent and improbable as it may seem. The force of the attraction of gravitation depends on the weight and distance of the attracting body. The simplest explanation may be made by imagining a body placed between the earth and the moon at exactly equal distance from each. It will fall to the earth, because the attraction in that direction is much greater. So as the body is advanced father and father towards the moon it continues within the superior attraction of the earth until quite near to the surface of the moon. The force estimated as necessary to hurl a body from the moon into the superior influence of the earth's attraction is only a few times greater than that of a Parrott gun.

The other theory, which is now more generally received, and which possesses some striking features, is that the meteors form a zone around the sun, perhaps several zones, like fragments of decayed planets, lying all along the track of the ancient orbits; that the world in its annual circuit around the sun passes every August and at various other times, through the track and through the debris which is scattered along it, the fragments igniting as they enter our atmosphere. This theory is based on the regularity of the appearance, the general uniformity of direction and other facts which have been noted by observers. It is a startling and magnificent idea; nor is it violent. The asteroids which have been discovered have already given rise to a similar idea in relation to another planet. That the planets decay, break up, disappear in the course of ages, who can dispute?

The immutability of the heavens is but a poetic idea. All things change Decay is the order of nature. The human frame, one of the most exquisite works of the Creator, is doomed to fall into dust. Trees and flours grow, and fade and perish. The mountains crumble—the valleys fill up.—There is nothing of physical matter known to man which does not go through the process of disintegration, and what we call decay. Why should suns and stars be exempt from the universal law? Whatever be the true theory, the beauty of meteors as a part of the great celestial system is not to be doubted; and in a few days it will be possible, for any one lying on his back in a clear night under the sky, to count scores of larger & smaller "shooting stars," which will cross the sky and vanish.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Just Tribute to North Carolina Soldiers.—The Petersburg Express of Monday says:

It gives us great pleasure to notice the gallant conduct of the North Carolina troops in the battle at Reams' Station. General Lee, in his dispatch to the Secretary of War, states that Cook's, McRae's and Lane's Brigades, all from North Carolina, together with Pegram's artillery, constituted the force that assaulted and carried the enemy's works Too much praise cannot be awarded to these veteran commands for the intrepid manner in which they marched up to their work and accomplished it. The soldiers of North Carolina have from the day of the first Manassas down to that of Reams', fought with a valor that was never surpassed, and they have well entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of their country. In every battle in which they have engaged they have acquitted themselves nobly. There are no truer and more indomitable soldiers than they, as a score of bloody fields in this war gloriously attests At Reams' they formed nearly the whole attacking force and again distinguished themselves, as they always have done and will continue to do to the end of the war.

DIED:

In this county, on the 8th of August, JAMES WESLEY, infant son of J. M. and Mary Snider, aged 3 months and 8 days.

New Advertisements.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER of the Poor-house of this County. All persons wishing to become candidates for this office, will please hand in sealed proposals, either to the Clerk or any of the Wardens, on or before the Saturday preceding our next Superior Court.

By order of the Warden's Court:
CHAS. BRIETZ, Clerk.
Winston, Sept. 8, 1864. 19-4w.

COTTON YARN!

WANTED to exchange some TWO HUNDRED bunches of COTTON YARN for Brandy. I will give one bunch of Cotton Yarn for one gallon and a half good proof Brandy.

J. T. MATTHEWS.
Walkertown, Forsyth Co., Sept. 1, 1864. [19-6t.

WANTED

A SMALL QUANTITY OF NORTH CAROlina Bank Notes and Specie Also for sale a few North Carolina Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C, Sept. 8, 1864. 19-tf

Q. M. O., Greensboro', N. C.
September 1, 1864

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for furnishing the Confederate States with

10,000 Horse and Mule Collars,
5,000 Wagon Saddles,
5,000 Wagon Buckets,
Wagon Harness and Leather.

Also for making Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Horse shoe nails.

Samples of Saddles and Collars will be furnished from this office, and iron supplied to Contractors.

S. R. CHISMAN, Major & Q. M.
Sept. 8, 19-2t

Post Q. M. Office, 6th Dist. N. C.
GRAHAM, August 10th, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given for the information of all concerned, that when more than the excepted quantity of any article be produced, according to an act of Congress, passed and approved 17th February, 1864, the whole is tithed.

Notice is also given, that receipts for tithes will only be secured from the regular officers and Agents on Tax in Kind duty, bonded Quartermasters and Commissaries, and those persons who are specially authorized by the Officer in General Charge or Controlling Quartermaster of the State.

When the tithe is impressed, the receipt of the impressing officer must show his rank, company and regiment, and must explicitly state that the impressed property is 'Tax in Kind,' otherwise it will not be so regarded.

Special care should be taken of the estimates left in the producer's hands in order that he may on this estimate be allowed his 5 per cent tax.

CHAS. R. KING,
Captain and Post Q. M., 6th Dist. N. C.
Sept 8, 1864. 19-2t,pd

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 30, 1864.

ALL persons, non residents of Smithville, are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the rivers in the Government Steamers.—This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats.—When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.
Sept 8, 1864. 19-6t

Papers throughout the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

NOTICE

TO PAYERS OF "TAX IN KIND."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE will be

At Winston, on the 6th and 7th September, 1864
At Wm. Myer's, on the 8th of " "
At John M. Stafford's, on the 9th of " "
At Hiram Swaim's, on the 10th of " "
At Kernersville, on the 12th of " "
At John Watson's, on the 13th of " "
At Wentz's Mill, on the 14th of " "
At Nathan Curley's, on the 15th of " "
At Salem, on the 16th of " "
At Old Town, on the 17th of " "
At Bethania, on the 19th of " "
At S. Sides', on the 20th " "
At Brookstown, on the 21st of " "
At Blackburn's, on the 22nd of " "
At Adam's, on the 23rd of " "
At S. Wagoner's on the 24th of " "
At Sedge Garden, on the 26th of " "

to assess the Tithe Crop of 1864, consisting of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool.

Assessment will be made according to the Government standard of weights—Wheat, 60 pounds to the bushel, Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel, Rye, 56 pounds to the bushel.

Notice is also given by order of Capt. C. R. King, P. Q. M., that Oats will in all cases be shelled before delivery.

L. R. BRIETZ,
S. N. McGEE, } Assessors.
Sept 1, 1864. 13 3w

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

Edmund Blum,	Mr. Hamilton,
Miss Rachel E. Banner,	Mrs Ellis beth Henderson
William Badger,	Polly Knox,
L. C. Bloom,	Miss Rosa Maynard,
W. J. Bishop,	Martha Miller,
Sandford Craven,	M. P. Nicholson,
Robert T. Crews,	M. L. Ogburn,
Mrs. Wm Everhart,	Jacob F. Ried,
Miss Mariah Faw,	J. D. Ridings,
J. J. Fiddler,	John D. Riley,
Loransy Hane,	B. F. Wessner.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1864.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my Shop, a very large SLEDGE HAMMER, weight about 16 pounds. Any information concerning said hammer will be thankfully received; and if returned to me I will pay a liberal reward and ask no questions.

WM. F. SWAIM.
Salem, August 22. 6t.

Strayed

FROM my premises, about the 1st of July, a red and white-spotted COW, with one horn broken off. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can gether.

JOHN H. WHITE.
Winston, Aug. 11, 1864. 16-tf

WANTED.

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITHin twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.
August 9th, 1864. 15-tf.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE has been received at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will as once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several Counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 12-4t

N.B. All papers in the State copy four times and send bills to this office, with copy of paper.

Grain & Grass Scythes.

I HAVE received a supply of Grain and Grass Scythes for this County. I will dispose of them for Grain, and in that way they will not cost the purchaser more than old rates.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, and bailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors, in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submission, they will spare me the pain of hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would not shoot to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed, and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 24th day of August, 1864. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
August 25, 1864. 18-2t.

All the daily papers in the State copy one week—all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

HEADQ'RS ARMY N. VA.,
August 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country, requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.
OFFICIAL:
J. C. McRAE, A. A. Gen.
August 22. 18-1t.

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
Greensboro' N. C., Jan. 18th, 1864.

The attention of all concerned is invited to General orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Va., October 29th, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

II "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on furlough, or on preaching places at which they may stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names descriptive list, place where stationed by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

Capt. David Harrow A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C.

Lieut. Jas. C. Dobbin, A. E. O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro' N. C.

Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C.

Cap. M. C. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, N. C.

Lieut. W. M. R. Johns, A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C.

Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C.

Lieut John W. Bailey, A. E. O., will register for Person County at Roxboro, N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Endorsement upon furloughs by local physicians, certifying that recommendations for extension of furloughs have been forwarded, will not be recognized by county Enrolling Officers, but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board or nearest Hospital Examining Board, for examination.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer of the county from which such application comes. Applications will not be acted upon without the opinion of the county Officers as to its expediency or necessity.

jan. 28. tf J. HENDERSON, Capt. and Enrolling Officer 6th Cong. Dist.

were placed in the C S. Prison. They were about 150 in the company, and four were killed in the attempt to capture them—the others escaped.

It is said they were making their way to Tennessee, to join Kirk's band. There was only one, an elderly man, among them from Forsyth, by the name of Brown, who died shortly after he was captured.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.—The Yankees who had gone to the north side of James river at Deep Bottom, have recrossed to the south side, re uniting with the main body of Grant's army.

Our losses in Saturday's affair are said to be twelve hundred, in killed, wounded and missing.

Another mine was sprung on the 31st July.

Permission was granted the Yankees to bury their dead, and over 700 Yankees were buried. Yankee officers represent their loss in wounded at 8,000.

BARN BURNT.—The barn of Mr. Alexander Martin, about 5 miles from this place, was consumed by fire on Sunday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, together with three horses, about two hundred bushels of wheat, fifty dozen sheaf oats, a quantity of hay, a wagon, cutting box, &c. No doubt the work of an incendiary.—His dwelling was also in imminent danger from sparks which fell on the roof.

MURDER.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman of the 1st instant, that Mr. James Hersh was [illegible] the War Ride Hea[illegible] Saturday night. His [illegible] was sent from car to car. It is supposed that deed was committed by a negro whom Mr. Hersh attempted to arrest between 12 and 1 o'clock at night. Mr. Hersh had been to the depot to look after a sick soldier. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the murderer with sufficient evidence to convict him.

OUR ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our forces that recently threatened Washington and Baltimore are now operating in Western Virginia. The following is from the Enquirer of Monday:

Passengers who left Staunton on Sunday a week inform us that our forces were, on Saturday, still the other side of New Market, and that there was no probability of the immediate occupation of Front Royal by the enmy. We learn from an officer who arrived on last evening's train, that on Wednesday last Ramseur's division was unfortunate enough to be attacked near Winchester, at a moment when it was not well prepared to meet a sudden attack from a superior force. The result was, the division was compelled to retreat, after suffering a loss of from three to four hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and three or four guns. This is the affair to which some importance was given by rumor a few days ago. Our army is still in fine condition and in the right place.

[illegible] with shell again upon the city, shelling it one hour with some vigor. No notice of his intention to shell the city was given to enable the women and children to be removed to places of safety.

The enemy were strengthening their flanks.

The following address to the troops was read this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,
In the Field, July 25.

Soldiers:—Experience has proved to you that safety in time of battle consists in getting into close quarters with the enemy. Guns and colors are the only unerring indications of victory. The valor of troops is easily estimated, too, by the number of those received. If your enemy be allowed to continue the operation of flanking you out of position, our cause is in peril. Your recent brilliant success proves your ability to prevent it. You have but to will it and God will grant us the victory which your commander and your country so confidently expect.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

MACON, July 28.—Gov. Brown to-day issued a proclamation ordering aliens in the State who refuse to volunteer in defence of the State, which affords them protection, to leave the State within ten days.

From the latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph yesterday, we learn that at nightfall the enemy attacked our left extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee, and were repulsed and driven about one mile.

Generals Stewart, Loring and Walthall are reported wounded.

A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown struck the Macon and Western Railroad, below Jonesboro', this morning and are reported tearing up the road in this direction.

Another cavalry force of the enemy are to-day reported near Clinton advancing towards this place.

MACON, July 31.—A few days since the enemy's cavalry appeared in Jones County and cut the Central Railroad in two places, at Gordon's and Walnut Creek bridge, two miles from Macon. A demonstration on the Macon road was repulsed; [illegible] several shells were th own into the [illegible], and one fell into the city. Our loss [illegible] wounded.

Down Virginia.

The most important news we have is the report of a complete victory by our forces in the Valley, near Winchester.

Information, believed to be authentic, was received in Richmond last week, that on Sunday, our army fell upon the combined forces of Averill, Crook, Wright and others, numbering fifteen thousand men, at Kernstown, four miles south of Winchester, and routed them utterly; drove them through Winchester to Martinsburg and at last accounts were still in pursuit. We are said to have retaken all of our prisoners lost by Ramseur, and captured a large number of the enemy, with much of his material. All accounts agree in representing the rout of the enemy as complete and disastrous. His dead and wounded are said to strew the road from Winchester to Martinsburg. General Mulligan is among the Yankee killed.

This almost wiped out the recollection of Ramseur's defeat, which, if the reports we receive are not most monstrously exaggerated, was a nasty affair. It is said that, though advancing to meet the enemy, Ramseur led his division up the turnpike with empty guns, at the route step and in route order—that is, in that extreme degree of irregularity and confusion in which only Confederate troops know how to march. While slouching along in this disorder and absence of preparation, a small body of our cavalry, who had [illegible] this morning, we recaptured the rest of the works temporarily lost and taking five hundred prisoners, including one hundred and fifty negroes besides four pieces of artillery that were lost by us this morning. Over six hundred of the enemy's dead lie in our trenches. Our lines are identically the same as before the fight, all lost ground being reclaimed.

Not over 100 lives were lost in the explosion of the mine.

The losses in Mahone's brigade are not over 200 killed and wounded.

The negroes fought quite well to day, crying "no quarter, remember Fort Pillow."

PETERSBURG, July 31.—Fifteen battle flags were captured yesterday and over 2,000 stands of arms. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing are about 800.

Prisoners say that the Yankee Gen. Griffin was killed yesterday.

The enemy's loss was fully 3,500.

Yesterday was the first time the army of Northern Virginia has fought negroes. Our troops to day are busy burying the Yankee dead left in our lines. All quiet to day. About 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent into our line, object unascertained, but it is supposed for the purpose of getting a truce to bury Yankee dead lying between the lines.

Our captures in battle flags reached 20 and in prisoners 1400.

Northern News.

Northern papers confirm the defeat of Cook and Averill near Winchester. The federal troops were forced to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took the command.—Averill lost all his artillery.

It was reported that Averill and Mulligan were killed.

Gen. McPherson's death is officially announced.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Missouri, having for its object the formation of a North-Western Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested.

The reports that our troops were [illegible] invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, is [illegible]ed, although considerable excitement [illegible] in Washington and Baltimore on ac[illegible] reported second invasion. It appears, [illegible] accounts, the Confederates had not re[illegible] Potomac into Maryland.

Baltimore papers of the 30th July [illegible] Sherman was steadily drawing his lin[illegible] around Atlanta.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation ca[illegible] for 500,000 men. If they are not forthcomi[illegible] within fifty days a draft will be enforced [illegible] supply all deficiencies. The Herald says the proclamation has come too late.

European News.

European advices of 16th July state that a deputation from a society for obtaining a cessation of hostilities in America, waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th and urged that the Government mediate for re-construction or peace between the beligerents. They argued that the independence of the Confederacy was actually accomplished and that any prolongation of the war would only result in mutual slaughter.

Palmerston in reply said that "who in quarrels interposes, will oft wipe a bloody nose," He not afraid of the bloody nose, but feared tory proposals would be premature. News the continent indicate a peaceful settlement Danish German question.

Killed in the battle of Tishamingo Cre[illegible] Miss., on the 10th of June last, EBAZETUS H[illegible]VER, son of Valentine and Florina Hoover, Davidson County, N. C.

Congress,) on the subject of the war and the state of the country. The document is a voluminous one, and treats upon nearly all the political topics of the times in the peculiar Democratic vein. The policy of the opposition in this address is defined to be to oppose the overthrow of the barriers between the black and white races; to retrace the steps that have led to the debasement of the national currency; that troops shall be raised under the agency of State governments, and officered by State authority; that the financial action of the government shall be open to inspection and purged of corruption; that peace and reconstruction shall be secured with the States as they were under the constitution as it is, that public officers hold office for fixed terms, that amnesty shall be extended to the rebels except for particular offences; and that Unionists who have fled from the revolted country shall be restored to their estates and their wrongs redressed as far as possible. The following extracts will show the nature and temper of this manifesto:

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Another danger to be apprehended under our present rulers —one which has been speculated upon often since the war began and which is possible hereafter—is the intervention of some foreign nation in the pending struggle. There is a example of such intervention in our history, which deserves contemplation by those who would justly judge our present situation and make provision against future dangers.—Our fathers revolted and were sorely chastised therefore by their monarch. The sword smote them in all their coasts, their wealth was dried up, their cities occupied by their foes, their land ravaged. They were pushed to the extremity of endurance; they became spent and exhausted by the conflict. But in their hour of extremest peril France, at the instance of a Pennsylvania diplomatist, extended them her [illegible] and they emerged from the triumphant and independent. Is this mismanaged and perverted and prolonged a foreign power may be induced antagonist, as France assisted the colonies of the third George? Unably the feeble, changeful, arbitrary policy of the administration, begets ger of intervention, and will produce t ever takes place. Nor has its diplomacy broad been calculated to avert the evil consequences of its action at home. That diplomacy has not been wise, judicious and manly, but feeble, pretentous and offensive. It should therefor be one of the leading objects in selecting an administration for the next four years, to avoid this danger of intervention by the selection of rulers who will not provoke it, and whose policy will command respect at home and abroad.

[The address defines these under the heads of "Oppressive government," "Corrupt government," "Insecurity," and says:]

Unquestionably, under ordinary conditions, that government is most secure which is most free. But in the hands of a sectional party the future of this country is not secure. Not only is the danger of renewed revolt a possibility of the future, but the dangers of a foreign war are immensely increased. A disaffected population weakens the government in meeting invasion, and if such disaffection be sectional, then the country has a weak part

struggle.

But what is impossible to the President or to Congress it is competent for the States in their sovereign capacity by free mutual consent at the proper time, to perform.

The American States required a compact of union to go through the war of the revolution, and it was made. Subsequently they required an amended compact, creating a more intimate union, to secure to them the fruits of independence. From their deliberations on the latter occasion there resulted that most admirable instrument, the Constitution of the United States under which the republic has existed and prospered for more than seventy years. And now, under our experience of revolt, and war and misgovernment, we may conclude that additional securities for liberty and union should be established in the fundamental law. But these securities must consist of limitations, rather than of extensions of Federal authority, and must not invade those fields of power which were left reserved to State jurisdiction in the original scheme of union.

The Constitution should provide against the uncontrolled domination of sectional parties, South or North, in the Government of the United States, as the most indispensable and vital regulation possible for our safety and continued existence as a Republic.

We are at war, and blood flows, and wealth is wasted, and fanaticism runs riot, and the Constitution is broken, and we are bowed down by bitter grief and sorrow in all our homes, because a sectional faction rules the Government of the United States free from restraint or cure or limitation of its powers. And it should be made impossible that this condition of things can again exist after we have once extricated ourselves from the grasp of calamity.

There should also be a judicious limitation upon the distribution of Federal patronage.—* * * A change by which the great body of public officers would hold [illegible] fixed terms, and be removable only for [illegible] cause, would be one of great merit and wisdom, and is among the most desirable objects to be sought in our public policy.

AMNESTY.

Another proposition pertaining to reconstruction is, that as to individuals there shall be amnesty except for particular offences. All the excesses of a state of war cannot be visited with judicial punishment. Both necessity and policy require that, at the conclusion of such a struggle, the mantle of oblivion shall cover the past. A nation torn by civil war demands repose at its conclusion, that society may be re-organized and that the passions and demoralization produced by war may disappear before the renewed action of moral forces. Laws of confiscation and treason may be politic and necessary to prevent insurrection or to check it in the outset,; but they become inapplicable when revolt has ripened into public war, and one entire people are organized against another. Penal enactments, when directed against a whole population, are odious and useless, and their tendency is to prolong and intensify war, and to embarrass its just conclusion. Their office is to chastise individual offenders within Government jurisdiction, and not entire communities contending for independence or other public object. The laws of war necessarily and properly obtain between the parties to a war

BY THE BLADE.

THERE has been received at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several Counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to those counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 12-4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send bills to this office, with copy of paper.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.

Richmond, Va., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

Sec 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., prisoners to the 1st of June 1864 are hereby declared to be exchanged.

Sec. 2. All Confederate officers an men and all civilians who have been captured at any place and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include an officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six seven and eight.

9 6t.] RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Superintendent Transportation,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of [illegible] received for that purpose, and are in need of Bacon will [illegible] with

10-4t. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

☞ All papers in the State will copy 4 times and send bills to me, with copy of paper containing the advertisement.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs

vs.

George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased, Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, Nancy Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, Benjamin Voss, Nancy Boothe, William Hicks and wife Mary, Hezekiah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John F. Voss, defendants.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 20th day of April, A.D. 1864. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

May, 4, 1864.